not been affected, the Secretary will not grant either a level of trade adjustment or a constructed export price off-

§351.413 Disregarding insignificant adjustments.

Ordinarily, under section 777A(a)(2) of the Act, an "insignificant adjustment" is any individual adjustment having an *ad valorem* effect of less than 0.33 percent, or any group of adjustments having an *ad valorem* effect of less than 1.0 percent, of the export price, constructed export price, or normal value, as the case may be. Groups of adjustments are adjustments for differences in circumstances of sale under §351.410, adjustments for differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise under §351.411, and adjustments for differences in the levels of trade under §351.412.

§ 351.414 Comparison of normal value with export price (constructed export price).

- (a) *Introduction.* The Secretary normally will average prices used as the basis for normal value and, in an investigation, prices used as the basis for export price or constructed export price as well. This section explains when and how the Secretary will average prices in making comparisons of export price or constructed export price with normal value. (*See* section 777A(d) of the Act.)
- (b) Description of methods of comparison—(1) Average-to-average method. The "average-to-average" method involves a comparison of the weighted average of the normal values with the weighted average of the export prices (and constructed export prices) for comparable merchandise.
- (2) Transaction-to-transaction method. The "transaction-to-transaction" method involves a comparison of the normal values of individual transactions with the export prices (or constructed export prices) of individual transactions for comparable merchandise
- (3) Average-to-transaction method. The "average-to-transaction" method involves a comparison of the weighted average of the normal values to the export prices (or constructed export

prices) of individual transactions for comparable merchandise.

- (c) Preferences. (1) In an investigation, the Secretary normally will use the average-to-average method. The Secretary will use the transaction-to-transaction method only in unusual situations, such as when there are very few sales of subject merchandise and the merchandise sold in each market is identical or very similar or is custom-made.
- (2) In a review, the Secretary normally will use the average-to-transaction method.
- (d) Application of the average-to-average method—(1) In general. In applying the average-to-average method, the Secretary will identify those sales of the subject merchandise to the United States that are comparable, and will include such sales in an "averaging group." The Secretary will calculate a weighted average of the export prices and the constructed export prices of the sales included in the averaging group, and will compare this weighted average to the weighted average of the normal values of such sales.
- (2) Identification of the averaging group. An averaging group will consist of subject merchandise that is identical or virtually identical in all physical characteristics and that is sold to the United States at the same level of trade. In identifying sales to be included in an averaging group, the Secretary also will take into account, where appropriate, the region of the United States in which the merchandise is sold, and such other factors as the Secretary considers relevant.
- (3) Time period over which weighted average is calculated. When applying the average-to-average method, the Secretary normally will calculate weighted averages for the entire period of investigation or review, as the case may be. However, when normal values, export prices, or constructed export prices differ significantly over the course of the period of investigation or review, the Secretary may calculate weighted averages for such shorter period as the Secretary deems appropriate.
- (e) Application of the average-to-transaction method—(1) In general. In applying the average-to-transaction method